



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/904,815	07/13/2001	Robert S. Blackmore	POU920000147US1	4435
7590 06/06/2005			EXAMINER	
LAWRENCE D. CUTTER			LE, HIEU C	
IBM Corporation Intellectual Property Law Dept.			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2455 South Rd., M/S P386			2142	
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601			DATE MAILED: 06/06/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
•	09/904,815	BLACKMORE ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Hieu c. Le	2142				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period v - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE!	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 M	arch 2005.					
·— · ·	action is non-final.					
·—						
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	53 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomplicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine	epted or b) objected to by the I drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document: 2. Certified copies of the priority document: 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:					
	ction Summary Pa	art of Paper No./Mail Date 20050526				

Art Unit: 2142

- 1. The amendment filed 3/30/05 have been entered and made of record.
- 2. In response to Applicant's amendment filed 3/30/05 the 112,2nd claims 1-9 rejection is withdrawn.
- 3. In response to Applicant's amendment filed 3/30/05 the 101 claim-9 rejection is withdrawn.
- 4. The Applicant 's argument filed 3/30/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive for the following reasons:

Applicant alleges that "accordingly, in applicant's claimed invention "once a plurality of message are sent out the very next step is to set the status of the sending process to an idle [,]" (p. 7, line 10-p. 8, line 20). The Examiner disagrees. Firstly, the Examiner cannot see any where in the claim language "once a plurality of messages are sent out the very next step is to set the status of the sending process to an idle" or "only the sending process has a state which is switched from active to idle and back again" upon which the applicant relies is not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. *In re Van Guens*, 988 F. 2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir 1993).

Secondly, there is nothing in the claim language that precludes an entire node going idle (i.e, sending and receiving) as long the sending state goes idle. Third, Champagne clearly discloses that idle state is require before message transmission can begin and must follow the end-of-message EMO sequence (i.e. idle should flow when the sending of message is complete) otherwise the receiving node will time out (col. 8, lines 49-53) and this is clearly shown in Fig. 4, lines 27 after EOM (end of message) sent from node A, the sending process is changed on line 28 to IDLE according to the above disclosure on (col. 28, lines 49-53).

Art Unit: 2142

Applicant alleges that "Finally, attention directed [,]" (p. 8, line 21-p. 8, line 6). The Examiner disagrees. Firstly, As explained above, that there is nothing in the claim language that precludes the receiving status of the node to go idle with the sending status, The Examiner does not see "only" in the claim. Secondly, Champagne dose not turn off the entire node as applicant argues. Champagne disclose as shown in Fig. 4 and col. 9, lines 40-52 that at line 15, node A starts to send (SOM) its message and at line 27, end of message (EOM) (i.e. the sending of message is ended) at line 28, the sending status goes to idle not the entire node simply because at line 29, while the node is in IDLE status it receive the confirmation PACK from node B that the message from node A has been correctly received by node B, which proves that node A, is in an IDLE sending status. The combination of Champagne and Mendel teaches the invention as broadly as claimed. Fourth, again the Examiner can not see in the claim language that "an idle state is to be entered immediately"

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim 1, recites "said number of nodes being the same as the number of said plurality of messages". There is no disclose anywhere in the specification as originally filed of "said number of nodes being the same as the number of said plurality of messages". As a matter of the fact the applicant argue filed 3/30/05 on page 5, lines 19-24, states that messages are sent to other not necessarily to all the other nodes but certainly to a plurality of them and the intent of the language as amended to reflect the notion that the plurality of message go to different nodes.

No where in the specification it states that the number of nodes being the same as the plurality of messages .

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 7. Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Champage et al (US Patent 4,750,165) in view of Mendel (US. Patent 6,192,443).

As to claim 1, [As best understood by the Examiner] Champage discloses a method for message processing in a distributed data processing system having a plurality of nodes (col. 6, line 30, col. 11, lines 32-37), said method comprising the steps of:

Art Unit: 2142

sending a plurality of messages from sending a process running on one of the nodes in the system to an equal plurality of other nodes in the system (col. 6, lines 61-68);

setting the status of said sending process to idle (col. 9, lines 46-53); and changing the status of said sending process to active upon receipt of responses to said messages from all of said other nodes or upon receipt of notification that at least one response will not arrive [Fig. 6, shows the node at IDLE state, receives NACK (negative acknowledgement it goes to SEND (active)].

Champagne does not disclose the number of other nodes in the system, said number of nodes being the same as the number of said plurality of messages.

Mendel discloses a distributed system for sending messages between plurality of nodes (col. 6, lines 52-67). A subset of a set of nodes is selected and messages are send to each node (Figs. 2&3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Mendel's teachings to modify the method of Champage by using a subset of a set of nodes in order to switch access to secondary node if the primary node unavailable for any reason.

As to claim 2, Champage further discloses further including the step of processing, by said sending process, said responses to said messages (Fig. 5, items 52).

Art Unit: 2142

As to claim 3, Mendel further discloses prior to sending the message, the sending process selects a subset of nodes within said data processing system for receipt of the message (Fig. 2 &3).

Mendel discloses a distributed system for sending messages between plurality of nodes (col. 6, lines 52-67). A subset of a set of nodes is selected (Figs. 2&3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Mendel's teachings to modify the method of Champagne by using a subset of a set of nodes in order to switch access to secondary node if the primary node unavailable for any reason.

As to claim 5, refer to claim 1 rejection. Champage further discloses a plurality of nodes connected by a network for sending messages between the nodes (col. 11; lines 32-36);

a plurality of message processing programs each being stored in one of said nodes (Fig. 5);

a message sending process program residing in one of said nodes and being capable of entering an inactive state (col. 9, lines 16-51),

a message processing interface program, residing on said one node and being capable of (1) sending a plurality of messages in response to requests from said sending process program (Fig. 5),

As to claim 6, refer to claim 3 rejection.

As to claim 7, refer to claim 2 rejection.

As to claim 8, refer to claim 4 rejection.

Art Unit: 2142

As to claim 9, refer to claim 1 rejection. Champage further discloses computer Program (Fig. 5, items 52,56,57).

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hieu Le whose telephone number is (517) 272-3897. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 7:30 AM to 4:00 PM.

Art Unit: 2142

Page 8

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dharia Rupal, can be reached on (571) 272-3880. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 308-9051.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

BEATRIZ PRIETO

Hieu Le